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SOVIETS EMPLOYING 75 DIVISIONS IN DRIVE IN NORTH AND SOUTH

Germans Anticipate Attack in Finland; Enemy Forces Nearing Corinth

Domei

BERLIN, October 8.—With at least 75 divisions the Soviets are now trying to break down the northern and southern wing of the European bulwark in the east. Thirty of these groups are engaged in the sector of Siauliai-Raseiniai in the thrust toward Riga Bay and the northern corner of East Prussia while at least 45 tank and infantry divisions are operating in the southern sector with the aim to break through into the Hungarian plain on a wide front.

At both fronts battle is raging with extreme ferocity, but the Red Army has thus far not succeeded in shaking the German defense which according to circumstances is operating with detaching movements or counter-thrusts.

In Lithuania, the German army command in anticipation of a large-scale Soviet attack left in the foremost line a comparatively thin line of rearguards only and assembled its main force in defensive positions further in the rear. Thus on the third day of their offensive, the Soviets were able to move ahead at Siauliai, but were unable to break through the elastically conducted German defense line.

Major Soviet forces were thrown forward toward Libau while a second shock wedge aimed at Memel. Battle continued yesterday against the advancing Red tank and infantry divisions between Memel and upper Windau, estimated to be 35 [illegible] and [illegible] divisions strong.

The Soviets thrust forward about 20 kilometers, but were unable to employ this penetration to advantage due to stubborn and elastic German defense. Since October 5, 120 Soviet tanks were destroyed in this area alone.

On both sides of the Pskov-Riga road hard fighting was also waged when Red troops tried to disturb German detaching movements southeast and east of Riga. During the action, 80 Soviet tanks and assault guns were destroyed by German rearguards and 25 more in the fighting in other sectors of the northern front.

Fighting at the southern wing intensified during the past 24 hours with the slight improvement in weather, but the situation in the Balkans generally remained unchanged. Soviet attacks in the wooded Carpathians and Beskides though intense were repelled, but between the Tisa and Kreisch rivers the Soviets made further headway. German counter-attacks are now in progress against two bridgeheads established across the Danube in the sector of the Tisa river.

Nauplion Said Captured

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—Anti-Axis invasion forces on the Peloponnesus Peninsula advancing eastward along the northern coast past Patras were today reported near the outskirts of Corinth on the western side of the Isthmus of Corinth linking the peninsula with the Greek mainland, according to a Rome dispatch.

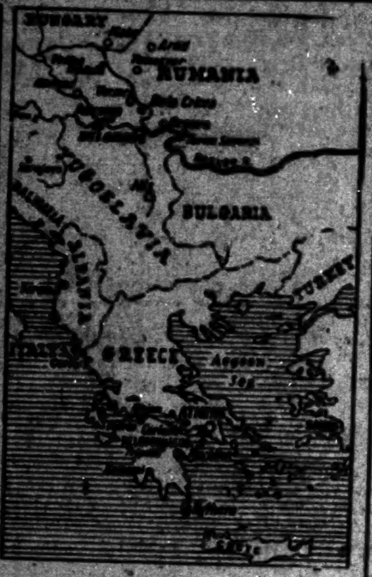
The port of Nauplion on the northeastern coast of the peninsula about 50 kilometers south of Corinth has also been captured, the report said.

Meanwhile, German reports claimed that their coastal patrol vessels during naval engagements against bandit forces off the Dalmatian islands on the night of October 5 sank nine partisan vessels and confiscated another five in the Sibenik area.

N.Y.-Paris Airline Planned

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—Following the successful flying trip from the United States to France by an American transport plane carrying mail, which arrived in Paris on October 6 together with the plane bearing General George Marshall, Chief of the U.S. Army Staff, and Judge James Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, the United States army is preparing to open a regular non-stop air transport service between New York and Paris, the U.S. War Department disclosed today, according to a Washington dispatch.



AMERICANS REPULSED IN AACHEN AREA DRIVE

German Tank Grenadiers Using Novel Weapons Launch Bitter Counter-Attacks

Domei

BERLIN, October 8.—American forces in the Aachen area, with two tank divisions, yesterday launched attacks east, northeast and north from their Geilenkirchen penetration, but were repulsed repeatedly by German troops, according to frontline reports.

It was reported that during bitter close-quarter fighting at some points, German tank grenadiers, employing novel weapons, turned on the Americans in a fierce counter-attack.

Slight American gains were made at frightfully high cost in men and material.

Also in the Stolberg sector, the Americans attacked with massed tank groups, but were stopped by German heavy artillery troops.

Meanwhile, Alex Schmalfuss, DNB correspondent on the Western Front, reports that while in the Flemish-Dutch area and on the entire southern wing of the Western Front, the fighting was of hardly more than local character, the operations north of Aachen for some time are gradually assuming the character of a large-scale attack.

In the Parroy forest, the German troops successfully continued their mopping-up operations. In the course of the night a major American group was encircled. Its attempt to break through in the morning was nipped in the bud. Prisoners were made and booty captured including a number of intact tanks as well several motorized vehicles.

Aim of Enemy Drive

The renewed enemy attacks north of Antwerp, the correspondent further stated, are dictated by the hope that, after the possession of the Sheldt estuary and the annihilation of the German garrison on Walcheren island, the harbor of Antwerp can be used as a supply harbor for the offensive for which the British Second Army is making preparations south of Arnheim. This offensive, however, cannot be started till the city of Antwerp and its harbor are included in the Allied front line. This explains the stiffness of the German resistance between Turnhout and the Sheldt estuary. Immense losses in men and material were inflicted on the Canadian formations fighting here.

Prisoners of the Canadian 2nd Infantry Division stated that their regiment lost more than 50 per cent of its complement in the past few days. The German counter-attack southwest of Turnhout is making good progress despite strong enemy pressure. Between the Waal and the lower Rhine, the German attack in a westerly direction is likewise gaining ground. The tank battle, developing on a front of five kilometers southwest of Arnheim, is still being continued. Luftwaffe formations continuously joined in the fighting with bombs and board weapons.

Pierces Siegfried Line

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—The American 1st army, battering its way forward north of Aachen, has penetrated the prepared defenses of the Siegfried Line and the situation there obviously has great possibilities though it is too early to say there has been a major breakthrough in the popular meaning of the term, Reuters correspondent said today.

The maximum depth of the penetration since the attack started is only two or three miles and General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters is making no claim to have completely broken through the line, he said.

According to other frontier reports the American penetration north of Aachen is 16 kilometers wide and 14 kilometers deep while the American force which reached Beggendorf from Ubach tried to advance in three directions. The eastward thrust was stopped by a German counter-attack, but the southward wedge captured Merkstein and Alsdorf to strengthen the southern flank while in the northward thrust, tank spearheads are reported to have reached the outskirts of Geilenkirchen and locked in fierce fighting with the Germans.

The big anti-Axis plan to encircle Aachen became obvious today when Hodge's American 1st army forces launched a new assault at dawn today in a northwest direction to join the Americans between Merkstein and Geilenkirchen. Already the gap between the two pincer arms are quite narrow.

SOVIET UNION IGNORING ANGLO-U.S. WAR MOVES

Joint Action Statement at Teheran Belied as Moscow Pursues Own Objective

By Arrangement With the Asahi

BERLIN, October 7.—The statement made at the Teheran conference that the Soviet Union, Britain and America had reached a complete agreement regarding the general attack on Germany from the east and the west, was proved to be a 100 per cent lie, when the Soviet forces that started their action on June 22, advanced toward the Vistula River, in front of Warsaw.

At that time, it was generally observed that the Soviet summer offensive would be naturally directed toward a decisive battle with the Germans, and that the Soviet forces would continue to march through the central front and advance toward Berlin.

Germany faced a great crisis when the British-American forces entered Central France in the early part of August, but for more than a month, the Soviet forces had been inactive, particularly in the sense of the Teheran statement, with the Soviet troops which were on the line from the Prussian boundary to the Vistula River engaged only in local fighting. Why didn't the Soviet forces start a decisive battle, taking advantage of the great German crisis on the western front? It is impossible to give a clear answer to this question. Yet this has become the cause for disagreement between the Soviets and the Britain-Americans and is being lively discussed in neutral quarters. To explain this situation, it becomes necessary to review the action of the Soviets since February.

The direct cause that made the Soviet Union ignore the opportunity to wage a decisive battle on Germany is either because the Red Army did not have sufficient strength and was not prepared for such a battle, or because though the Soviet Union had the strength, it did not wish to engage in such a battle. In the first case, it becomes quite simple, but the fact seems to be otherwise. It cannot be denied that after making the maximum retreat, the German forces finally established strong defense lines at the Vistula River, on East Prussian border. Therefore, it cannot be believed that the hurriedly-built German defenses were too strong for the Soviet forces to smash.

Crises Came Separate

"The most fortunate thing during this summer was that the crisis on the Eastern and Western Fronts did not happen at the same time," said Lieutenant-General Ditmar, military commentator of the German broadcasting station. "That is to say, at the time of the great Soviet offensive, the Normandy front was at a standstill, and at the time of the crisis on the Western front, the Eastern front was quiet."

Moreover, the Soviet military strength calculated by the Germans at that time, and also the fact that in September, the Red Army started a great offensive on the northern front with 100 divisions, became strong grounds for shattering the first of the above-mentioned two cases. Then, the second reason becomes more plausible. Then, why didn't the Soviet Union desire to start a great decisive battle in cooperation with the offensive of the British-American forces? The following four points make the situation clearer;

1. The possibility of being dangerously attacked by Germany was small, as the Germans had been pushed back badly.

2. For the German forces that faced a crisis due to the great offensive operation of the British-American forces, there was no possibility of making a positive movement toward the east.

3. The British-American forces in the west and the German forces were mutually exhausting their fighting strength, and in the ratio of fighting strength, the Soviet Union was in an advantageous position.

4. Then, the Soviet possessed strong military strength which could be freely employed anywhere, as was later proved by the Balkan operation and the northern campaign.

Thus, it is not strange for a third person to judge that there was no need for the Soviets to voluntarily give up its superior position and military strength which it gained after vast sacrifices during the past three years. If the Soviets had started a decisive battle from the east in cooperation with the British-American forces, it would have resulted in placing Germany in a difficult situation, but the freedom of action that the Soviets had gained after all these years would have become much smaller upon the termination of the present war. The longer the British-Americans fight Germany, the longer will continue the Soviets' advantage. Then, the Soviets know well that soon the United States and Britain will become its great enemies. As the Soviet Union gained strength, leaving Britain and America to shed blood in fighting Germany, its attention was diverted from direct war execution, and while British and Americans loudly discussed the postwar disposal of Germany, the Soviets started to carry out their own independent post-war plan.

Expanding Soviet Influence

The establishment of Soviet Poland and peace with Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland show what the Soviets are doing. The battle the Red Army is now fighting in the Balkans is no longer a decisive battle with Germany, but a battle for expanding Soviet influence. The surface enemy in this battle is of course Germany, but the real enemy is the United States and Britain. The peace with Rumania and Finland was made in the name of anti-Axis nations, but actually there is no wrong in saying that it was forced by the Soviet Union alone. The procedure from the declaration of war to the conclusion of peace with Bulgaria was a lightning diplomatic measure of force, in utter disregard of Britain and America. Furthermore, the American military mission of 20 members to Bulgaria were chased out of the country, and the Soviets placed the Bulgarian army under its control and kept it in Trachya and Macedonia, despite the first condition of the peace agreement that the withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from Trachya and Macedonia would be demanded. Regarding the Bulgarian question, America and Britain have been at the mercy of the Soviet Union from the very beginning.

Such an attitude of the Soviet Union has recently been criticised in Britain and the United States.

"What is the true intention of the Soviet? What is the real Soviet attitude toward Britain and the United States? It has become clear that the Soviet will go anywhere to gain its own independent objective. The Soviet is chasing its own war aims, but its allies do not know it," said the Washington Post on October 6.

Recently, Eden stated in Parliament that it was the greatest mission of the anti-Axis nations not to disturb their unity. This disagreement among the anti-Axis nations is expected to continue for some time, but it must be regarded impossible that during the war the relation of the British-Americans with the Soviet Union will enter its worst state. The British-American policy toward the Soviet Union must become different from that of the present.

Stop-Gap Policy Pursued

It is the wish of Britain and America to end the European war by adjusting in some way the trouble on the surface and the confrontation underneath. Then, in their attitude toward the Soviet, Britain and America which must fight the war against Japan as well as the European war feel that they will be a greater drawback to the Soviet, the more they become impatient to fight a decisive battle with Japan. Yet it is going too far to imagine that a frontal military clash will occur between the Soviet and the British-American side.

To explain the delicate confrontation, Britain and America are trying to effect harmony though they are dissatisfied with the Soviet, the Soviet is steadily executing its own plans, though cooperating with Britain and America. The three powers are not checking and counterchecking one another, but the Soviet is butting itself against both Britain and America. The Soviet sentiment is plainly evident that as it had fought singlehanded for three years, it would be better to let the British-American side suffer a little now. The British-American forces have come to the German border, but find the German defense wall strong and they are now thinking the matter over, Churchill, Roosevelt and even Eisenhower are now saying that the war might continue to next year. But that declaration is not only because of the strong German defense. For them to clear up the dark Soviet problem, not only a strong determination as demanded for defeating Germany by their own strength is required, but also it is necessary to open a great offensive action and put the European war in decisive battle form by drawing in the Soviet. However, the Soviet, itself, knows how to delay such a development, whenever necessary.

Koiso Reiterates Sympathy to Moslem Nations In Message Sent to Leader in Exile in Berlin

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso reiterated his sympathy toward the Moslem nations of the world and his pledge to crush the Anglo-American ambitions for world domination thereby to insure a permanent peace of the world in his message sent on Monday to Grand Mufti Haj Amin el Husseini of Jerusalem, great Moslem leader in exile in Berlin. The message was in acknowledgment of the Grand Mufti's telegram in which he expressed his thanks for the Prime Minister's assurance to grant independence to the people of the East Indies made in the 85th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet.

Also, an acknowledgment was sent to Grand Mufti Husseini from Imam Muhammad Amin Islami, leader of the Mohammedans residing in Japan, pledging cooperation with Japan and firm resolve to fight against the common enemy.

Prime Minister Koiso's message follows:

"I hereby express my hearty respect and gratefulness to you for the cordial message which you sent me in regard to the Imperial Japanese Government's statement regarding the independence of the East Indies.

"Japan entertains profound sympathy toward the Moslem nations which have long been deprived of their independence and is resolved to forge ahead to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion with the determination to crush the Anglo-American ambitions for world domination and to establish a permanent peace on the basis of justice."

Imam Muhammad Amin Islami's telegram follows:

"Assalamualaikum! We, Moslems residing in Tokyo, now in sorrow over the demise of our great leader, Imam Maulvi Ibud tu Rashid Ibrahim, have been profoundly moved by the cordial words which you sent us in regard to the merits achieved by the deceased.

"We are determined, even after the death of our leader Ibrahim, to live up to his will for promoting our friendly relations with Japan and to forge ahead to crush our common enemy. We solicit your guidance and encouragement.

"We thank Allah for your health and pray that the day will come early when you achieve your objective."

RECOVERING FROM ILLNESS

Mrs. Chiang's Health Improving, Claim New York Physicians

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who arrived in New York from South America on September 11 and had been a patient in the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center ever since, was described by her physicians as being "on the road to complete recovery" from her illness but will require a "long period of convalescence", according to a New York dispatch.

Although the nature of her illness was undisclosed, her physicians said: "Her slow progress is due to the severe state of exhaustion caused by unremitting pursuit of her important work despite prolonged illness with all its attendant physical distress."

The doctors assured her ultimate recovery but stated that it would require a prolonged period of strictly regulated convalescence.

Yanks Selling Rations

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—American soldiers are selling their rations at 500 francs each on the black market in the vicinity of the Eiffel Tower, reports United Press from Paris. The money thus procured, they spend in the night-clubs of the Montmartre which are flourishing as in peace time although their illumination only consists of a few gas lamps.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON CHINA'S DOUBLE TEN

Iguchi Contrasts Atmosphere of Celebration in Nanking With Gloominess in Chungking

Commenting on China's commemoration of the Double Ten today, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, contrasted the atmosphere under which the day is being marked in Nanking and in Chungking. While the occasion is a cause for true celebration at the seat of the National Government of China, Mr. Iguchi said, in Chungking, the day means a struggle which "with each passing day, is becoming more and more difficult."

The text of Mr. Iguchi's comment follows:

China commemorates again the anniversary of the Double Ten, the day which marks the struggle of the Chinese people under the late Sun Yat-sen to free themselves from the national humiliation under which they have long been subjected and to rise to a fully independent and sovereign status among the nations of the world.

In Nanking, the Double Ten is a cause for celebration in the true sense of the word. The China governed and administered from that capital—now free from the shackles of past humiliations and now fully independent and sovereign—is making steady and healthy progress, in fulfilment of Dr. Sun's Three Principles and, in partnership with her neighbors, is contributing her prodigious efforts to the present war of East Asia's liberation and toward the realization of a new era in Greater East Asia.

In Chungking, the Double Ten continues to mean a struggle which, with each passing day, is becoming more and more difficult. The irony of Chungking's struggle which ostensibly has been to win back China's full and sovereign independence and to preserve her integrity has become increasingly exposed by the recent march of events. Its intentions to give flower to the seeds of Chinese nationalism by calling upon American and British assistance have not merely been negated, but have invited the diametrically opposite results. Whatever elements of Chinese nationalism there may be in Chungking territory are being trampled underfoot by the arrogant and selfish American militarism that now infests the interior and schemes under Washington's direction to take over complete military, political and economic control.

Trend Quite Clear

The trend of recent developments as they concern Chiang Kai-shek's regime is quite clear. It is no longer that Chiang is making convenient use of American aid, but that it is the United States that is making use of Chungking and, more than that, because it thinks that there is little of Chungking to make use of, it is scheming to control and run the regime to suit its own ends. In other words, the fighting in China is no longer, as we have frequently pointed out before, a fight between Japan and Chungking, but a fight of profound historic significance between the forces of East Asia's liberation and the forces of imperialism.

Japan's China policy is fixed and now that its fundamental principles have been completely established it is at present on the high road to consummation. The United States China policy appears to have made many twists and turns, but in reality it has been moving steadily toward the single goal of bringing China within the orbit of its control and influence. The United States appears to deplore the military reverses and the consequent internal disruption and disunity within the Chungking regime, because such conditions would be detrimental to the materialization of American investments thus far, but in reality it is not letting a single opportunity pass to capitalize on these conditions to increase its weight and voice in the affairs of that regime. Its intentions are not merely to interfere in Chungking's domestic affairs, but to control and dominate them.

Apparently it was Prime Minister Churchill's purpose, when he spoke of America's "lavish" aid to Chungking, to start discussions and debates so heated as to divert American attention and thereby neutralize the widespread charges against the "token" role which Britain is said to be playing in the Pacific front. But whatever purpose he might have had, he has succeeded in touching off a medley of mud-slinging talk between Chungking and the United States which has blown off completely the lid over the discontent long brewing between the two countries.

Even President Roosevelt could not keep himself from taking a fling at the Chinese complaints by declaring that the United States is sending 20,000 tons of military supplies to Chungking. Indeed, 20,000 tons flown over the Himalayas under difficult conditions may be quite a considerable load in view of the fact that the Burma Road at its best could carry no more than 18,000 tons. However, Mr. Roosevelt's answer could hardly be satisfactory to Chungking, for the supplies are largely for the 14th United States Air Force and the B-29's and only the crumbs are for the Chungking armies, as Mr. Roosevelt himself could not help but admit.

Mr. Roosevelt is right, but only in the geographical sense. The truth is, as he admits, that the supplies, mostly gasoline, are destined to the American air forces, not to fight for Chungking, but to fight their own war against Japan. Such being the accepted fact, it would mean the same thing should the quantity of the supplies be increased to a hundred thousand or even a million tons. And in view of the real American designs upon China, the increase of military supplies would signify but one thing: the expansion and intensification of American control over all of Chungking's military, political and economic affairs.

It is in the light of these trends and developments that recent press comments in the United States about Chungking military and political ineptitude and corruption should be read. The most significant of these harsh comments are those which are directed against the person of General Chiang himself with the charges that he is spending more time protecting his position than he is giving to the war or that he fears that a large American-trained Chinese army some day might challenge his leadership or with the circulation of the opinion reportedly current in Washington that he may eventually have to step aside in favor of a coalition government containing Communist representatives. At the source of this smoke of American propaganda is to be found the fire of Washington's dark intentions to establish excuses with which to realize its sinister designs.

Indeed, October 10 in Chungking this year must be a day of national mourning.

ALEXANDER WARNS BRITAIN

Mistake to Think Reich Navy No Longer Important, Says First Lord

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—Admitting the necessity of protecting the British mainland against possible attacks by the German fleet, Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared yesterday that it was a mistake to think that the German Navy had ceased to be a factor of importance, according to a London report.

The First Lord stated as follows:

"The British Navy is assembling a powerful fleet in the Indian Ocean and we wish to see it go into action in the Pacific. However, a transfer of the fleet to the Pacific, from the Indian Ocean, would be an unparalleled fleet movement and would involve difficulties in supply problems.

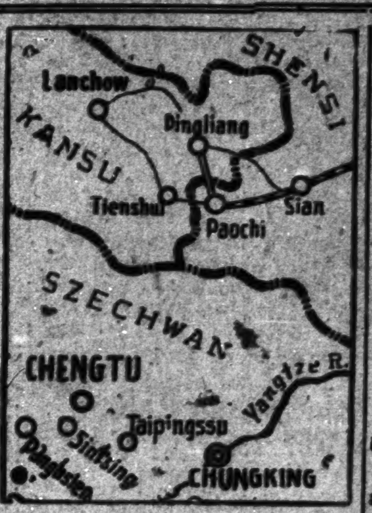
"It would be a mistake to consider that the German Navy has ceased to be a factor of any importance. We are bound to see that the British home fleet is in readiness to crush the German Navy the moment it attacks.

"Transports that used ports in England since the outbreak of hostilities number more than 9,000. The British Navy saw to it that [illegible] per cent of these transports reached their destinations in safety. Every day there are on the seas from 2,000 to 3,000 merchant vessels of Britain and other anti-Axis countries."

London Sounds Alert

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 8.—Alert was sounded in London for the third consecutive night as German flying bombs were again directed against South England last night, according to a London dispatch.



44 PLANES BLASTED AS NIPPON AIR UNITS HIT PANGSHAN FIELD

23 B-29's Smashed as Chengtu Group Bases Pounded, Says Imperial Headquarters

Braving inclement weather conditions on the night of October 7, Japanese Air Units in China set ablaze or damaged 23 B-29 bombers in addition to 21 others at Pangshan airfield in their forestalling storming attack against the airfield group in the vicinity of Chengtu where the U.S. air force after concentrating its strength had been preparing to take off, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Monday.

The Imperial Headquarters also stated that the results at other airfields have not been confirmed due to the bad weather except at several places where blazes had been observed.

One Japanese plane self-blasted.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m. October 9

"1—Our Air Units in the China area braving adverse weather conditions on the night of October 7 launched a forestalling storming attack against the U.S. air force which had been preparing to hop off upon concentrating its strength at the airfield group in the neighborhood of Chengtu and inflicted tremendous damage upon it.

"2—War results at Pangshan airfield:

Set Ablaze or Damaged—

B-29 planes	23
Small-sized planes	19
Planes of unknown category	2
Total	44
Set Ablaze	1 place.

At other airfields the war results in detail have not yet been confirmed due to the bad weather except several places on fire which have been observed.

"3—Loss on our side was one plane self-blasted."

Four Air Bases Raided

Spotting a number of B-29 bombers concentrated at the airfields grouped in the neighborhood of Chengtu, Units of the Imperial Army Air Force in China launched a forestalling attack against these enemy air bases on the night of October 7 in spite of inclement weather conditions.

A Unit of Japanese Army planes braving torrential rains stormed over Pangshan airfield, 55 kilometers south of Chengtu. Spotting a group of enemy aircraft on the main runway as well as the branch runways, the Japanese carried out a heavy bombing attack and at one stroke set ablaze or destroyed 23 B-29 bombers besides 21 small-sized planes and two others of unidentified category. In addition, the Japanese set afire the ground facilities at one place.

Simultaneously, another Japanese Unit attacked Taipingssu airfield, another pivotal base of the United States air force in China, five kilometers south of Chengtu.

Two other enemy air bases, Sinsing, 35 kilometers south of Chengtu, and Panghsien, 40 kilometers northwest of Chengtu, were also subjected to aerial attacks by two Units of the Imperial Japanese Air Force on the same night.

Due to poor visibility, information is not available regarding the details of the war results gained by the Japanese during their attacks on these three enemy airfields, but it is certain that heavy damage was inflicted upon the enemy bases as the Japanese had observed fires breaking out at several places on the airfield.

By virtue of this forestalling aerial offensive drive, the plans of the China-based U.S. air force to raid Japan Proper by using B-29 bombers, have again been completely frustrated as the successful Japanese attacks on the Chengtu airfield group have crushed the enemy air force which has been trying to launch guerilla operations on the China Continent.

Morishima Sees Koiso

Morito Morishima, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who is back here temporarily, visited Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the latter's official residence at 3:30 p.m. on Monday and conferred with him.

Interdepartmental Committee for the
Acquisition of Foreign Publications

KING FARUK DISMISSES CABINET UNDER PASHA

Arab Congress Ends Talks in in Alexandria After Two Weeks' Deliberation

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, October 8.—King Faruk of Egypt has dismissed the Cabinet of Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd Party, and has commanded Ahmed Maher Pasha, the Saadist leader, to form a new Government, according to a London report.

The dispatch said that it was not many hours ago that the Pasha, who had been Prime Minister since early in 1942, announced the result of a fortnight's work on the proposals for a league of independent Arab countries.

To Form League

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, October 8.—Arab Congress discussions which began on September 25 in Alexandria ended this evening with a three-hour meeting and it is evident from statements made by various delegates that the conference was a success, according to an Alexandria dispatch.

It is learned from reliable sources that there is a possibility that the Arab Congress delegates who just concluded their deliberations will meet again two months hence.

Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, according to a Reuter dispatch from Cairo, read in the Saturday's session the final communique which stated as follows: "All Arab countries who signed the resolutions, with the exception of Yemen and Saudi Arabia who will affix their signature after having consulted their rulers, agreed upon the following decisions: A league of Arab countries will be founded consisting of all independent Arab nations. This league will be headed by a Supreme Council called the 'Council of Arab States.'

"Each Arab country will send the same number of members to participate in this council. The mission of the council is to put into effect the resolutions agreed upon by the Arab states during their periodical meetings.

"The main task of the Arab league is the consolidation of brotherhood and defense against any foreign attack no matter from where it comes. Each state is obliged to adhere to the resolutions established by the 'Council of Arab States.'

Will Use No Force

"In case of controversies between the Arab countries, a peaceful solution will be tried to be reached and no force will be used. Every state belonging to the council must not conclude any treaty with another country which might be detrimental to the interests of another Arab country.

"'The Council of Arab States' on its part will intervene in case of controversy between Arab and other countries. A mutual assistance committee will be established for (1) matters of finance, economy, goods exchange, customs and duties; (2) matters of traffic on land at sea and in the air; (3) matters of post and telegraph communications, (4) matters of nationality, vise, passports and other political problems; (5) matters of social importance, and (6) matters of hygiene and public health.

"Another committee for the preparation of measures serving the future of Arab countries and a committee for registration and office work will be established. As soon as these committees conclude their work, the Arab delegates will form a general Pan-Arabian Congress.

"Decision was reached that all Arab countries recognize the independence, liberty and integrity of Lebanon within its actual borders. Palestine is an integral part of Arab countries and rights of Arabians in Palestine will have to be maintained and safeguarded.

"The Congress stated that Great Britain's promises for the elimination of Jewish immigration and maintenance of Arab territorial rights represented a step toward peace."

The final communique was signed by the representatives of Syria, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Egypt.

Some quarters suspected that perhaps Britain again resorted to her old political tricks to put a "wet blanket" over the federation of the Arab states, but Reuter reports insisted that it had been known a long time that there were differences between the King and Nahas Pasha.

There was understood to have been some tension between the King and the Prime Minister which was heightened by the recent dismissal by Nahas Pasha of the Director of Public Security. King Faruk went to the mosque in Cairo to offer his prayers during Ramadan when he was confronted with notices which read "Long live Nahas Pasha." The King ordered the Director of Public Security to remove these notices; he did so and was later removed from his position by Nahas Pasha.

121 Enemy Raiders Downed in Raiding German Territory

Domei

BERLIN, October 8.—Anglo-American air formations continuing their terror attacks against German territory also yesterday lost [illegible] 121 planes including 75 four-engined bombers, according to reports confirmed so far. Spectacular dogfights developed especially over middle Germany in the Kyffhaeuser area, where German fighters intercepted the enemy formation and despite strong enemy fighter escort planes directed attacks against the heavy bombers. A very high percentage of those shot down was also accounted for by flak artillery.

LASTING PEACE PLEDGED BY DEWEY IF ELECTED

G.O.P. Candidate Again Raps Roosevelt in Handling of Domestic Problems

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, October 8.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican presidential nominee, who arrived in Charleston, West Virginia, yesterday to make a major campaign speech declared that if he is elected President in November, his administration will work with all its strength to help bring about a lasting peace, according to a dispatch from that city.

Dewey repeated that American election policies must not be allowed to interfere with the establishment of a world peace organization and said that the ablest American of both major political parties should participate in these national plannings.

Most of his speech severely assailed the Roosevelt administration for the handling of domestic problems. He argued that the Republican administration will be more efficient in directing the war efforts on the war front and speed the victory over Germany and Japan. He emphasized again that if he is elected, there will be no change in American military leadership.

GERMAN PEOPLE TRAIN FOR GUERILLA WARFARE

Home Minister Himmler Is in Charge of New Plan for Defense of Reich

The training of the German people in guerilla warfare has been started under the direction of Heinrich Himmler, Reich and Prussian Home Minister, in line with the Government's plans to meet the present crisis that is threatening to turn Germany into a battlefield, according to a Zurich report dated October 5 to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Nothing concrete has been revealed about this new German plan, but according to a Berlin report, the central organizer of the new system is Home Minister Himmler, and the training for guerilla operations has already been commenced.

Furthermore, the fortification of various important places in the country has also been started.

Following the announcement of the formation of the People's Grenadier Corps, made by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and National Enlightenment, the German authorities made public on October 5 the formation and duty of the corps as follows:

"The People's Grenadier Corps will be composed of armed citizens called out by the National Mobilization Law and will be armed with entirely new weapons possessing surprising power. The Corps will be detailed to defend the first line and has already been sent to the Rhine area."

At the same time, the plans for the simplification and strengthening of the National Socialist Party that is the nucleus of this epoch-making national arming plan, are also being steadily executed.

ITALIAN CIVILIANS SUFFER

Poverty and High Cost of Living Exposed by Orlandini

Domei

MADRID, October 8.—"Mass unemployment, famine, prostitution and crimes are the principal features of allied-occupied Italy," declared Luigi Antonio Orlandini, Vice-President of the American Needle Workers Syndicate, who returned from a tour of inspection through Italy, during an address at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on his impressions in Italy, reports E.F.E.

It is said that Orlandini will personally report to President Roosevelt on the situation in Italy. He further stated that 95 per cent of the babies died because there was not enough milk available for them. "Italian women and mothers had to become prostitutes since this was their only way of making a livelihood," he added. "Almost the entire male population is unemployed, and those working are earning 30 lires a day which is hardly enough to buy a cigarette. A meal costs 350 to 500 lires and 2,500 up to even 5,000 lires are paid for a single pair of shoes. Factories which had not been destroyed by the war have been closed allegedly for military reasons."

FULL DETAILS REVEALED OF STRIFE AMONG POLES

President Raczkiewicz Was Reluctant to Dismiss General Sosnkowski

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, October 8.—Direct conflict between Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz, President of the exiled Polish Regime, and the member of Polish Regime, and the members of General Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, is the latest phase in the long drawn-out Polish imbroglio, reports the diplomatic correspondent of the Sunday Times on September 24. His report follows:

After a long discussion, the Cabinet unanimously decided at a special meeting to ask Raczkiewicz to dismiss Sosnkowski, who refused the suggestion of the Cabinet that he should resign. Though under the constitution the President alone has the power to dismiss Sosnkowski, the President, who is a great personal friend of the Commander-in-Chief, has given no indication that he is disposed to take such a drastic step.

His refusal, however, would confront him with a ministerial crisis which might have most far-reaching consequence at the present time. There is the possibility if he consents that he might demand certain changes in the Cabinet.

Has Absolute Power

Under the constitution the President has absolute power, but when Raczkiewicz accepted office, he broadcast the pledge that he would not use his prerogative against the advice of his ministers. In Polish political circles it is considered that this pledge implied the obligation to accept the advice of the Cabinet in circumstances such as this.

Right or wrong, Sosnkowski has come to be regarded as a symbol of factors that stand in the way of rapprochement between Poland and Russia. Beyond question, his resignation or removal would make it easier for the two countries to reach some settlement. Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, it is reported, regard the position between Russia and Poland an urgent problem which must be settled with the least possible delay.

At the time of the Quebec Conference, Churchill ordered to do his best to solve the Polish issue. As a result, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who conferred with the Polish Premier and Foreign Minister before he went to Quebec, had a long conversation with the Polish President two days after his return.

Since the British concern in this tangled situation is directed in bringing about real Polish unity, both Churchill and Eden are working hard. All diplomatic moves must be regarded against the background of greatly improved relations between the defenders of Warsaw under Lieutenant-General Tadeusz Komorowski, who is commonly known as General Bor, and the advancing Red Army.

The tense atmosphere of misunderstanding has been transformed into close military collaboration and reciprocal help. General Bor is not receiving aid from the British-American air forces now, but the Soviet air force is actively engaged in giving help to the beleaguered city by dropping arms, food and medical supplies. Moreover, General Bor announced that he had made contact with Rokossovski and the patriots in the city are coordinating their activities with those of the advancing units of the Red Army.

Created Difficulties

The Manchester Guardian's political correspondent says that he has learned that the President of the exiled Polish regime has agreed to act on the recommendation of the Cabinet to sign the order for relinquishing Sosnkowski. He has, however, made another condition which seems to be creating difficulties. In a talk with Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of the Polish Refugee Government, he asked the Cabinet to reorganize so as to include Berezowski, leader of the National Democrats who recently arrived in London from Poland, and also two others of that group.

Furthermore, he asked two National Democratic members of the Cabinet, namely Seyda and Professor Kommarnicki, Justice Minister, to resign because they do not enjoy the support of the Party in Poland.

Mikolajczyk agreed to this reshuffling of the Cabinet but asked the National Democrats, who are to join the Cabinet, to sign a declaration that they are in full agreement with the Government's charter of liberties and full equality of all citizens.

Chiang Uses His Own Planes for Scout Work —Distrusts Reports Sent From Front-Lines

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, October 8.—Chiang Kai-shek, unable to obtain accurate reports on the military situation at the front as a result of the hopeless confusion prevailing among Chungking troops, was recently obliged to use his private aircraft on reconnaissance missions over Chungking lines, according to statements made by prisoners captured recently on the Hunan Front.

These prisoners said that Chungking unit commanders, whose troops were smashed by the Japanese Forces in the recent operations, dispatched false reports to the Chungking Military Council on the military situation in their desperate attempt to shirk the responsibility of defeats.

Apparently, these "military reports," it was added, forced Chiang himself to the inevitable conclusion that they could not be relied upon for the working out of military operational plans. Adding to the confusion is the fact that communications between Chungking war zones had been badly severed as a result of the highly successful operations of the Japanese Forces in various sectors on the China Front, these prisoners stated.

Consequently, Chiang found it necessary to resort to the practice of sending out his own planes on reconnaissance flights in order to obtain accurate reports on the military situation prevailing at Chungking's front-lines.

Distrustful of his own commanders at the front, these prisoners said that Chiang is now issuing personal directions even on the movements of a small number of tanks at the front.

SYDNEY PAPERS STRIKE OVER WORKING HOURS

Four Newspaper Offices Publish Single Composite Daily With Non-Union Labor

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—Four daily papers in Sydney today came out with one composite paper of four pages for their first publication since Saturday when the trouble began in the Sydney Sun office, one of Sydney's two evening papers, over a dispute in which its union workers refused to work on Saturday unless their demands for a 40-hour week and four weeks annual leave were granted immediately instead of the present 44-hour week with three weeks annual leave, according to a Sydney dispatch.

The composite paper was produced by non-union labor except for block-makers who remained on duty. Journalists who had worked till late last night refused to continue on receiving instructions from their union to discontinue handling copy for the composite paper.

Sydney and country districts were without evening papers on Saturday except for a few midday copies and none of the three Sunday papers were printed.

When the union workers refused to work unless their demands were met immediately, the Sun management replied that this was a matter for discussion between the executives of the unions and the Sydney daily newspapers industrial association who were parties to the agreement under which the men worked.

By mutual agreement the conference was adjourned till Monday morning but when the first edition of the Sun was due to go to press union members held a meeting and decided not to resume until their demands had been met.

The Sun refused and arranged with the management of the Daily Mirror and other evening papers to produce a combined paper bearing the name of both publications. After a few copies of the composite had been printed, men in the Mirror office also ceased to work. The strike spread to other papers.

After a virtual absence of newspapers over the week-end the composite paper finally appeared today, but authoritative sources are of the opinion that the situation will not be alleviated so easily.

P.I. PAINTINGS FOR JAPAN

Domei

MANILA, October 9.—Ten paintings from three local private girls' colleges have been dispatched by the Ministry of Education to Japan to be displayed at the forthcoming Japanese Fine Arts Exhibition.

The paintings were selected from among a number of works by faculty members and students of the Holy Ghost College, Colegio de Santa Isabel and the Assumption College by the Board of Selection composed of Eulogio Rodriguez, director of the National Library; Danial Salcedo, assistant-director of Private Instruction, and Professor Hideki Masaki, Third Secretary of the Japanese Embassy.

The paintings, which were sent upon the encouragement of the Japanese Embassy here, include, among others, "Itogon, Mountain Province" by Sister Mares Agathe of Assumption College and which is adjudged the best among the group; "Pagsanjan Falls" by Miss Maria Roxas of Colegio de Santa Isabel; "The Shore" by Miss Cecil Yulo and "Orchids" by Miss Conchita Trill, both of the Assumption College.

Filipinos Feting Anniversary

Domei

MANILA, October 9.—Engracio Favre, Director of the Religious Affairs Bureau, has circularized to all heads and members of religious organizations throughout the country to participate in the commemoration of the first anniversary of the Republic by holding religious services and special masses, the Board of Information revealed on October 8.

NORTH CHINA BECOMING HEAVY INDUSTRY CENTER

New Iron Works Moving Rapidly Toward Final Aim of Increased Output

Domei

PEKING, October 9.—North China will be a thriving center of heavy industry of Greater East Asia in the near future.

This conclusion can be reached from the declaration made in a recent press interview by Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Corporation, that his firm will lay stress on developing North China's iron and machine manufacturing industries.

Local industrial circles agree that with ample raw materials for which North China is already noted, this part of China is destined to play the role of an industrial center as Mr. Tsushima's statement suggests.

In North China there had been three iron works—one in Shihchingshan, another in Yangchuan, and a third in Taiyuan. Last year, another iron works was established when the North China Iron Works was set up as a subsidiary of the North China Development Corporation.

The establishment of this new iron works marked a step toward the modernization of the iron industry in North China in regard to equipment and production methods. Utilizing high-grade iron ores and coking coal, this new iron works, under the new management since August this year, is moving rapidly toward increased production.

According to officials of the company, technicians will be invited from Japan to aid in further boosting production.

Meanwhile, in response to the demands of the machine-manufacturing industry, the North China Machine-Manufacturing Industrial Company with the joint capital of ¥13,000,000 shared by the North China Development Company, Sumitomo Machine-Manufacturing Company and Koa Iron Works, was set up in Tientsin last month for the production of mining instruments and machines as well as of machines and equipment used in transportation.

At the same time, the Tientsin Machine-Manufacturing Industry Control Association was formed to handle the production of electrical apparatus, farming instruments, as well as scales and measuring instruments.

YANKS HIT CHIANG BANDITS

B-29 Bombers Cause 300 Casualties Among Chungking Villagers

Domei

TSINAN, October 8.—A part of about 80 enemy B-29 planes that raided Manchoukuo on September 8 heavily strafed Chungking bandit groups in two villages located northeast of Tungtse in the southwestern section of Shantung Province, it has been recently disclosed. The machine-gunning from low altitude caused casualties of about 300.

In order to escape Japanese attacks, the Chungking bandits, making their stronghold in these areas had mustered about 1,000 villagers and were engaged in the construction of highway shelters when the B-29's appeared. In response to the waving of the Chungking flag, the American planes spiralled downward and opened fire on the amazed bandit forces and the innocent villagers. In two attacks 300 casualties were caused.

Germans Use New Scout Car

Domei

BERLIN, October 8.—A new kind of armored reconnoitering car, an eight to 12 wheeled model, is being used by the German army, reports the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. Features of the new car are its streamlined, camouflaged form, large radius of action, extensive cross-country maneuver ability, strong armament and high speed.

NIPPON ARMY COMPLETES CHINA COASTAL DEFENSE

Capture of Foochow Clarifies Whole Aspect of Operations On Continent

Domei

NANKING, October 9.—The complete capture of Foochow can be said to have completed the coastal defense structure in the Japanese operational areas on the China Continent and also clarified the whole aspect of the grand Japanese operations on the Continent.

Parallelling the southward operations now developing in the central part of the Continent, the Japanese sometime ago occupied Wenchow and have now captured Foochow, the largest enemy stronghold on the coast of Fukien Province, thus establishing an impregnable defense structure on the China coast. Located between the southern defense line comprising a strategic line of Hainan Island, Kwangchow Bay, Hongkong, Canton, Swatow and Amoy, and the North China coast to the north of Shanghai, the coast of Chekiang and Fukien provinces over a length of 500 kilometers had hitherto been left undefended, but the occupation of Foochow and Wenchow has completed the defense structure in the same area.

The operations of the Japanese Forces storming toward Kweilin in Kwangsi Province from Honan through Hunan are resulting in establishing unprecedentedly large-scale, deep defensive positions. The result of this grand-scale campaign has not only dealt staggering blows to the Chungking army but radically upset the counter-offensive strategy of the U.S. air force in China. The Chungking military authorities, anticipating the further extension of the Japanese commissary lines, seem to be making preparations for a counter-offensive, but it cannot be overlooked that the war situation on the Continent is gradually being shifted from a strategical to a political stage.

The development of a political campaign for the purpose of causing the 400,000,000 Chinese realize the ideal of East Asia is an issue that should go hand in hand with the current operations.

Must Change Strategy

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—The UP correspondent in Chungking admits that the ousting of the American air forces from their China bases and the successful Japanese operations on the continent have compelled the enemy forces to change their strategy in China. The report follows:

"The expulsion of the Chungking troops and the American air forces from eastern China by the Japanese have made it urgent for the allied forces to change their strategical plans. This strategy included advances on Shonan and Malay Peninsula from both land and sea by Mountbatten. In order to carry out this plan it would be necessary to receive landing facilities and reinforcing units from the European front. Whether this plan of operation will be of foremost or secondary importance on the India front hinges on the outcome of the war situation in China and north Burma during the next few weeks."

FREEDOM PROMISE FETED

People in Sumatra Pledge United Efforts in War

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, October 7.—Manifesting the gratitude of all the inhabitants of Sumatra toward Japan and their determination to fight the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion, a grand rally celebrating the promise of independence given by Japan exactly a month ago, was held today in Sumatra. The function was attended by prominent delegates representing all parts of the island.

On the occasion, a letter of thanks to the Japanese Government and the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Sumatra, and a resolution expressing the will of the people were adopted.

The resolution reads: "All the inhabitants of Sumatra are firmly resolved to unite into a solid body and exert their total fighting efforts to annihilate the Anglo-American enemies and forge ahead for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. For this aim, the inhabitants of the island are determined to cooperate with the other East Asiatics, under the guidance of Japan who is now fighting to bring about lasting peace to the world."

French Denied Rail Travel

Domei

BERLIN, October 8.—Under the threat of death penalty, Frenchmen are prohibited by the Anglo-American military authorities from using the railways in their own country. Requests for exemption from this regulation are generally turned down, even the death of near relatives does not entitle them to the use of the railways.

Imperial Messenger Is Graciously Sent To Toyama Residence

In appreciation of the services rendered to the State, His Majesty the Emperor was, on Monday afternoon, pleased to dispatch an Imperial Messenger in the person of Chamberlain Kuraji Ogura to the residence of the late Mitsuru Toyama at Tokiwamatsu, Shibuya-ku, with a cloth and flowers. The same day condolence money was also granted to the bereaved family, representatives of whom, the same afternoon, proceeded to the Imperial Household Department and received the monetary grant.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 8

The V-1 harassing fire against London is being continued.

A fierce battle is raging on the Dutch-Belgian border particularly on the western Scheldt. The large-scale battle in the area north of Aachen is being continued with undiminished violence, and the Americans in this sector again continued yesterday their attacks with the support of strong battleplane formations. They were, however, repulsed in their fight for pillboxes and strongholds which were stubbornly defended by our troops and heavy fighting for some breaches is still in full swing.

The mopping-up operations in the Parroy forest are steadily progressing. An enemy fighting group was bottled up northeast of Epinal while the enemy pressure was intensified on both sides of Remiremont. The artillery fire and infantry fighting activity in front of our coastal strongholds has been intensified.

The 8th American Army resumed its attacks in the Etruscan Apennines after fierce preparation, but our paratroops and grenadiers repulsed the enemy offensive groups in a counter-thrust at the enemy's starting positions. The enemy breach in the mountains west of the Rocca Casciano has been sealed off. The mountain positions near the sources of the Rubicon changed hands several times.

In the Balkans, strong enemy pressure on the Theiss estuary, off Belgrade and in the area of Zajecar is continuing. In southern Hungary, fierce fighting developed against further attacking Soviet formations particularly for the bridges leading across the Kreisch. The Soviets continued their attacks in the pass area of the wooded Carpathians which, however, were foiled in a counter-thrust. The troops fighting under Colonel General Heinrici in a battle for the passes of the eastern Beskides effectively supported by the Luftwaffe foiled all Soviet attempts at breaking through into the Slovak area. Altogether 442 tanks and stormguns were either destroyed or captured in the tough fighting since September 8. Moreover, 3,300 prisoners were captured.

Our troops are waging a heavy defense battle against additional advancing Soviet infantry and tank formations between Memel and the upper Windau. Since October 5, 180 enemy tanks were destroyed in this operation.

The disengaging movements between the Dvina and the Gulf of Riga were continued according to plan and the closely following-up enemy forces were repulsed. Arensburg on the island of Oesel was evacuated after thorough destruction of all strategically important installations. Patrol vessels of our naval command downed 11 bombers in the waters off Oesel and in the eastern Baltic.

Finnish regiments under Soviet pressure attempted to impede our disengaging movements in northern Karelia and Lappland. The hostilities were started by the Finns and heavy clashes occurred off Torneo on the Swedish-Finnish border. The Soviets started an attack with strong forces west of Murmansk, and tough fighting for our strongholds on the Soviet-Finnish border developed.

Our fighters downed 75 Soviet planes during the past two days on the Eastern Front with only negligible losses suffered by us.

Kassel, Magdeburg, Merseburg and Bielefeld were particularly affected by raids of American terror bombers against central Germany. British bombers raided Emmerich while Breslau and other localities in Silesia were also subjected to enemy air-raids. Flak artillery and fighters downed 121 enemy planes including 75 four-engined bombers over Reich territory and over the western fighting area.

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CHUNGKING-AID SUPPLIES BY AIR SHOW INCREASE

Monthly Volume Over Himalaya Totals 23,000 Tons, Washington Announces

Domei

LISBON, October 8.—Regarding the recent conditions of the Indo-Chinese air transport over the Himalayas, the U.S. War Department on October 6 announced as follows, according to a Washington dispatch:

"The monthly supply of Chungking-aid materials that are being transported from India over the Himalayas, by the Indo-Chinese Section of the Air Transport Headquarters of the U.S. Army Air Force, totals 46,000,000 pounds (about 23,000 short tons). These materials include such vital things as fuel for aircraft, arms and ammunition, automobile trucks, and jeeps that are absolutely indispensable for the U.S. air and land forces in China as well as for the Chungking army. The highest record established since the beginning of this month was 2,500,000 pounds (approximately 1,250 short tons) of vital materials which was transported during one day, and this quantity surpassed the amount of one month that was registered in December, 1942—the time when the same section commenced the transport. And this further means that during this one day, transport planes made a total of 565 flights which means that every two minutes 30 seconds one plane on an average hopped over the Himalayas.

"This marked stride in the air transport in the year 1944 has been made possible by the doubled increase of transport planes, the reduction in time for the repairing of planes and the loading of cargoes, and the increased establishment of airfields. During one month, besides gasoline, bombs, and arms and ammunition, over 100 5-ton automobile trucks, 11 bulldozers (one machine weighing 25,000 pounds), and 50 jeeps were transported. In addition to these, in April this year Chungking troops were transported to India in order to assist Stilwell's Burma offensive. The majority of supplies to the forces of the U.S. 20th Air Force stationed at various China bases is being transported over the Himalayas, and various war materials to be sent to the munitions plants in the United States from China are also being transported over this air route."

MORGENTHAU WARNS U.S.

Domei

LISBON, October 7.—Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, announced today that the sixth war loan drive will begin on November 20 but that a seventh loan drive will be necessary after that because the cost of the war against Japan will be "higher—much higher than that against Germany owing to the difficulty of operations in the Pacific," according to a Washington dispatch.

Morgenthau warned against the slackening of war efforts, declaring this was not the time for any unwarranted optimism.

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General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted

[illegible] ECONOMIC HEADS DISCUSS VITAL ISSUES

Prime Minister Set on Meeting Needs of Present Decisive War Stage

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso exchanged views with the representative members of the Nippon Economic League, an organization that embraces all men of importance in the economic world of Japan, at his official residence last Saturday evening.

The meeting was attended by 18 civilian economic leaders. With Prime Minister Koiso were present those of his Cabinet members who are concerned in economic matters. The meeting began at 5 p.m. and was over at 8 p.m.

Prime Minister Koiso took the opportunity of making manifest the unflinching determination of the Government in dealing with matters necessary to meet the needs of the present decisive stage of the war situation.

The rest of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of industrial and economic problems. The parley was arranged in consideration both of the termination of the extraordinary Diet session and a growing desire among economic circles for such a meeting.

The civilian economic leaders who attended the conference were Takashi Isaka, President of the Dai-Nippon Economic League, Keizaburo Hashimoto, President of the Imperial Oil Company, Daisuke Takei, Director of the Yasuda Hozensha, Kiyoichi Nakajima, President of the Nakajima Aircraft Company, Tatsu Naruse, President of the Nippon Life Insurance Company, Kenjiro Matsumoto, President of the Coal Control Association, Toshinosuke Furuta, Chief Director of the Sumitomo Honsha, Kasuo Funada, Managing Director of the Mitsubishi Sha, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Economics of Tokyo Metropolis, Masatora Koike, Managing Director of the Mitsui Somotokata, Kiyoshi Goko, President of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company, Hisanobu Terai, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Teruo Akashi, Chairman of the Teikoku Ginko, Shoji Arai, President of the Nippon Power Generation and Transmission Company, Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, President of the Bank of Japan, Keizo Seki, President of the Fiber Control Association, Sakae Suzuki, Chairman of the Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and Seiichi Takashima, Managing Director of the Nippon Economic League.

On the side of the Government were present beside Prime Minister Koiso, Munitions Minister Ginjiro Fujihara, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Transportation and Communications Minister Yonezo Maeda, Home Minister Shigeo Odachi, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Toshio Shimada, Welfare Minister Hisatada Hirose, Chuji Machida, State Minister, Count Hideo Kodama, State Minister, Takeo Tanaka, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and Kunio Miura, Director of the Legislative Bureau.

Cable Briefs

McNUTT WANTS MEN

Men, men, and more men wanted—so says War Manpower Commission Chief Paul V. McNutt who has sent out an SOS call for 25,000 more workers urgently needed in all west coast shipyards, and 2,000 more for naval repair work at Pearl Harbor during October. Here is another strike-ing story to add to the long list of strikes America can boast of: An unauthorized strike which lasted from August 1 to 7 tied up all bus, trolley, and subway traffic in Philadelphia. Needless to say, huge war production losses resulted.

BRITISH LOSE SHIPS

The shipping situation for Britain is none too bright with Lord Winster of the House of Lords reporting that one British shipping company had lost 31 out of a total of 32 ships. According to his estimate, Britain, after the war, might have only 10,000,000 tons of shipping in contrast to the 30,000,000 tons of the United States.

DROUGHT HITS AUSSIES

The drought now being experienced in Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales is one of the worst in Australian history, declared Agricultural Minister Scully. The Australian Government is making arrangements to provide relief to all cereal crop growers who were so seriously hit by this drought.

DENGUE FEVER IN U.S.

The return of two fliers suffering with dengue fever from the South Pacific to America early in 1943 cost approximately 3,600 truckloads of tin cans, bottles and other water spraying holders to fill 10,000 streams and holes and to spray the surrounding foliage in the effort to kill mosquitos which cause and spread dengue fever. And that wasn't all, by any means. More than 5,000 civilians caught the fever in addition to a number of military personnel—and all because of the entrance of two fever-ridden fliers into the country.

'LEGLESS' SITUATION

Apparently the Soviets will have to go legless for the time being, for the desperate attempts of the Soviet Government's representatives to buy 2,000,000 artificial legs from American factories were in vain, according to the New York correspondent of the Sydsvenska Dagbladet on September 30. Sad to say, Americans too, will have to go legless, for American factories can only produce 5,000 artificial legs per year which cannot begin to satisfy the American market.

A YEAR IN TOKYO

Cordial friendship, genial workers and charming companionship being the general order of the day, a year has passed very quickly, without one's knowing that one has been away from Home, Kith, Kin and dear and beloved ones for 365 days. It was on this day, October 10, 1943, that three Burmans arrived at Tokyo Station and were met by the Ministers of the Japanese Imperial Government with all due pomp.

As a result of three successive Wars, the Burmese lost their Sovereign State in 1886. Undaunted, however, the Burmese continuously struggled for freedom and liberty from alien yoke and rule. The War of Greater East Asia has given the Burmese their best chance. Thanks to the help and cooperation of the Japanese Imperial Forces, the Anglo-Saxon trespassers were successfully driven out within six months' time, in May 1942. After a year's preliminary arrangements and reconstruction, the Burmese mustered round and established a new Sovereign State in August 1943.

The establishment of the Burmese Embassy in Tokyo in October 1943 was the natural and normal outcome of the conclusion of a Treaty of Alliance between Japan and Burma, soon after the declaration of the independence of Burma.

The first Burmese Embassy was established in Tokyo at a time when Burma was subjected to enemy air-raids and when her frontiers were battlefields. In the very midst of War and when peace-time activities of diplomats cannot normally be pursued, eleven Burmans under the paternal and personal care and protection, rather than mere official leadership and guidance, of His Excellency Dr. Thein Maung, the first Burmese Ambassador, are carrying on their official duties and social functions.

Being the first Burmese Embassy, it is unreasonable to expect much from its members within a limited space of time, but it can be safely said that after twelve months of sojourn in Nippon, they have gained such experience and training as will serve them in good stead when called upon to perform the difficult feats of diplomacy.

His Excellency the Burmese Ambassador formally presented his credentials to His Imperial Majesty at the Phoenix Hall, Imperial Palace, on October 28, 1943. In accordance with the diplomatic practice, His Excellency entered into official relations with foreign embassies and with the Ministries of the Imperial Japanese Government.

His Excellency interests himself in the cultural aspects of the country to which he is accredited and has made a series of extensive tours to all such places as Ise, Nara, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukushima and Wakamatsu. He is also a keen student of Japanese Buddhism and has been instrumental in establishing religious ties between Japan and Burma. His activities in regard to the propagation of Buddhism in Japan are too well known to be mentioned here. Suffice it to say that he is never too tired to accept invitations to religious functions held by the representatives of Buddhist organizations. He has visited many Buddhist monasteries and temples, notably the temples in Nara, Kyoto, Kamakura, Numazu, Koyasan, Minobu, Tsurumi, etc., and has made handsome gifts to these monasteries.

On behalf of the Burmese nation, His Excellency presented the Sacred Relics of the Lord Buddha at a grand public function at the Hibiya Hall on May 29 to the people of Japan, thus further strengthening the religious ties that exist between the two Buddhist countries.

Under the guidance and leadership of His Excellency all the members of the Burmese Embassy are taking a very keen interest in the religious movement of New East Asia, whereby the peoples of East Asia will be made conscious of their spiritual power and strength and their destined leadership in the world of morals.

The Burmese Embassy sets apart the first Sunday of every month for a prayer-meeting participated in by the Embassy members and the members of the Japan-Burma Buddhist Association when prayers for the war dead and for the successful prosecution of the war are offered. This also serves as a social center for Japan-Burma friendship.

The Burmese Embassy has kept in touch with the commercial and industrial development and the war-time economic activities of Japan and meets the war-time needs of their Home Government. They have helped to send essential commodities such as clothing, medicines and stationery to Burma.

The interests and welfare of the Burmese students are well looked after by the Embassy officials, and an Education Officer is especially deputed to take up the affairs of the students, and to report to the Home Government. The interests and welfare of the Burmese military and Air Cadets are also looked after by the Burmese Embassy to which are attached the Military and the Assistant Military Attaches.

The Burmese Embassy officials carry on negotiations with various officials and business notables in regard to the requirements of the Burmese Government and transmit complimentary and congratulatory messages communicated by their Government to the high Government officials and great and famous personages and institutions.

Schools are visited by His Excellency and the staff. In response to speeches of welcome, His Excellency laid much emphasis on the necessity of a strong Home Front and a stronger bond of friendship between Japan and Burma. Short variety concerts are occasionally held at the Embassy by the members to entertain guests interested in the Burmese dance, music and songs.

His Excellency and the staff also attend Military Reviews, Kabuki Dramas, Japanese revues, dances, concerts, etc., to study various aspects of Japanese culture. They have also attended Sumo (Japanese wrestling) matches and are very much interested in the Japanese martial arts of fencing, sword-fighting and self-defense.

For the purpose of enlightening the Burmese people about conditions in Japan, His Excellency broadcasts in Burmese on every Full-Moon Day to the people in Burma. In such broadcast speeches, His Excellency recounts his experiences and impressions of his activities, tours, and visits made during the preceding month.

For further strengthening the ties of cordial relationship and for better understanding of the respective culture of Japan and Burma, attempts are being made to teach the Burmese language to those who are interested in the study of language.

The first Burmese Embassy has established closer relations between not only the two Governments and between the two peoples of Japan and Burma but also closer contact with the other nations composing Greater East Asia.

Somewhat weary and tired after 24 years' continuous and constant national service, His Excellency Dr. Thein Maung thought that the work of an Ambassador would be a kind of holiday. The facts show otherwise. In the course of the year thus completed he has visited 44 towns, inspected 17 schools and colleges and given 104 lectures, not to mention the daily informal talks and explanations he gives at the Embassy on matters connected with Burma.

Encouraged by the warm support given and sympathy shown by the Japanese people, the Burmese Embassy hopes to do much more concrete work for closer relationship between the countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Social and General

Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan was an interested spectator at the art exhibition being held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Nihonbashi on Sunday afternoon. Ambassador Vargas was accompanied by Secretary Kazuma Nakayama.

Mr. Franz Krapf, Second Secretary of the German Embassy, returned recently from a business trip to Shanghai.

Mr. F de la Trobe left for Karuizawa on Saturday afternoon after a short stay in Tokyo.

Mr. Guy Dorget, Secretary of the French Embassy, is at present staying in Karuizawa.

New Head for Peers' Club

Prince Tadashige Shimazu was named president of the Peers' Club succeeding Prince Nobusuke Takatsukasa who recently was appointed Chief Priest of the Meiji Shrine. This decision was made when the members of the club met in an extraordinary general meeting on October 7.

Kagayama Made Secretary

Hajime Kagayama, Director of the Non-Ferrous Metals Bureau of the Munitions Ministry, has been appointed a secretary of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, it was announced on Saturday.

WAR OPTIMISM IN U.S. IS TROUBLING ROOSEVELT

Tokyo Press Comments on Recent Change of American Domestic Propaganda

The enemy's treacherous aims as reflected in the recent announcement of the United States Office of War Information regarding the progress of the Pacific War and Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in the British Parliament were pointed out by the leading dailies of Tokyo during the week ending October 5.

Other topics of editorial comments were: the Imperial Headquarters announcement of the heroic end of the Japanese Forces on Tinian and Omiyajima, the progress of the operations by the Imperial Forces on the China Continent, Chungking's attempt to effect a rapprochement with the Soviet Union, the Dumbartom Oaks Conference, and the European war situation.

In an editorial entitled "Be Wakeful," the Asahi takes up the significance of the latest announcement of the United States Office of War Information regarding the progress and future of the Pacific war situation. The paper declares that although the good points which the enemy have pointed out to be ours should be closely studied to see whether or not they are true, the Japanese should ever be on the alert not to fall into the enemy's trap. The journal points out that the very fact that the O.W.I. places stress on the impossibility of a quick ending of the war may be taken as a confession that the Pacific war situation has not been developing according to the American plans. "What we should do on our part," the journal continues, "is to be prepared to face a prolonged war as a reality and to bolster further our fighting power in order to win final victory."

Dewey Scores Roosevelt

On the same issue, the Mainichi says: "According to Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York and Republican presidential nominee, President Roosevelt is the source of unfounded rumors circulated recently. But even Roosevelt now is finding it impossible to cover up the difficulties of the war against Japan. In view of the growing optimism on the part of the American labor class, the Roosevelt Administration has come to face the necessity of sweeping away such undue optimism by stating the truth about the war in the Pacific. Although the announcement of the O.W.I. was intended for domestic consumption, it appears that it certainly indicates the difficulties facing the United States in the Pacific war area."

Declaring that one of the most important subjects of discussion at the recent Quebec Conference was whether or not Britain should participate in the war against Japan wholeheartedly, the Asahi points out that Churchill has tried to create an impression in his recent speech before Parliament that Britain will devote her whole energy to the war against Japan by taking an active part in land, naval and air battles. The paper states that the U.S. Office of War Information and the British Prime Minister, in declaring that the war in Asia and Europe would not be a short affair, are really aiming at the discouragement of undue optimism on the part of their own peoples.

The Tokyo Shimbun in its editorial entitled "Grave Time Has Come" points out that while the anti-Axis nations have been carrying on propaganda to the effect that their victory has been assured, the true situation has been revealed by the announcement of the U.S. Office of War Information and the recent parliamentary speech of Churchill. In another editorial, the same daily declares that both the Quebec Conference and the present situation in the United States munitions industries indicate the near approach of their last general offensives in East Asia. The war in the Pacific will be fought between Japan and the combined forces in the United States and Britain, and this will prove a heaven-sent opportunity for the Japanese to inflict the fatal blow upon the foe, the journal asserts.

Commenting on the progress of our operations in China, the Mainichi finds special significance in the brilliant achievements gained by the Imperial Forces, saying that these operations have an important bearing on the general war situation in East Asia.

Sees Failure for Chiang

The Yomiuri-Hochi emphasizes the political troubles engulfing Chungking and says that this can be seen in its recent attempt to effect a rapprochement with the Soviet Union. The paper forecast failure for the Chungking regime if its aim in this move is to check the ambitions of the United States in the Chinese mainland and to settle its problems with the Chinese Communist Party. But the very fact that Chungking is now turning to Moscow indicates the difficult position it is occupying at present, the journal declares.

Taking up the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, the Yomiuri-Hochi ascribes the lack of interest in the conference on the part of the Soviet Union to its realization that there would be no room for compromise with the Anglo-Americans regarding the main agenda at the meeting. "In the postwar security plan can be seen the ambition of the United States to become a great military nation after the war," the paper declares.

The Asahi finds a special meaning in the rumors that the Soviet and Bulgarian forces have occupied Thracia and after pointing out the traditional rivalry of Britain and the Soviet Union over this region, the paper declares that it is noteworthy that the Kremlin is attempting to solve one of the principal outstanding problems in the Balkans by taking advantage of the existing state of affairs in Eastern Europe.

The Mainichi takes up the political vissicitudes of the Balkans, especially between Bulgaria and Greece over Macedonia and Thracia, and after dwelling on the demand recently made by the exile Greek regime for the return of these territories from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, the journal says: "Both Greece and Bulgaria have ceased to be political powers; they are only geographical names pure and simple. Thus, we find no real meaning in whatever demands Greece may make against her neighbors. What is more important is the influence working behind these nations. There is no doubt that the exile Greek regime has been trying to sound out the Soviet intentions at the instigation of the British Government. We greatly pity those leaders of the small nations of Europe who never become enlightened of their own positions or profit by their own bitter experiences but who are dictated by other nations in deciding their own affairs."

The gallant end of the Imperial Forces on Tinian and Omiyajima was lamented by all the dailies. "The conviction entertained by those gallant heroes who fell in these islands shall be our conviction," the Asahi says, "and we herewith pledge ourselves to avenge their death. By offering their heroic resistance, these heroes won time for our country against the enemy offensive and time will prove essential for our final victory." Pointing out that the capturing of individual islands by the enemy will not end the Pacific war, the Yomiuri-Hochi declares that the decisive naval battle in which the enemy fleet will be annihilated will settle the war.

Press Comments

Monday, October 9

DISPUTE ABOUT AID FOR CHUNGKING

MAINICHI—One of the deeply interesting phenomena arising recently in the enemy camp has been the fact that America and Britain have been bitterly reproaching Chungking, their "comrade-in-arms." In his speech on September 28 in the British House of Commons, touching on the war situation in East Asia, Prime Minister Churchill made the following critical remark:

"Chungking has been receiving lavish support from America, but it is extremely regrettable that nevertheless the Chungking forces have been fighting one battle of defeat after another."

In the face of this criticism, Chungking did not lose a moment in hitting back bitterly, pointing out in public the fact that America's help to Chungking was "miserably insufficient." Had America admitted this fact, the issue would have come to a most normal conclusion. However, President Roosevelt, without losing time, made the following reply to Chungking's retort:

"America, over the extremely difficult air route over North Burma to Chungking, is sending every month more than 20,000 tons of war materials (Roosevelt admits that a great portion of those 20,000 tons is aviation fuel required by the China-based U.S. air force). If those circumstances were to be made clear, this would be recognized as a heroic effort."

Thus, what Chungking considers as "miserably insufficient help from America," Roosevelt deliberately stresses to be a "heroic effort." Of course we must not make the stupid blunder of taking Chungking's refutation, and Roosevelt's retort to it, at face value. But what cannot be denied is the fact that a great discrepancy has arisen in the views of the Anglo-Americans and Chungking with regard to the fighting situation on the Continent.

In coordination with Roosevelt's retort, public opinion in America most unreservedly criticizes the "incapacity and disunity" of the Chungking forces, and does not even hesitate to point out the danger of the collapse of the Chungking forces. But then, by what was it caused, this kind of attitude on the part of America and Britain toward Chungking? Primarily, it ought to be supposed that concerning the defeats of their allies, America and Britain would examine the reasons with deep sympathy and concentrate their whole strength on saving their comrades-in-arms in their distress.

However, the only powerful tie linking the Anglo-American Powers and Chungking is nothing but a base materialism. What was lacking between them from the beginning was mutual understanding. Not only this, America, taking advantage of Chungking's hopeless plight, desires, if there is a chance, to grasp the actual command over the Chungking forces. This is clearly illustrated by an A.P. dispatch from Washington which reports as follows:

"America desires a thorough improvement of Chungking's war effort, and hopes that vis-a-vis a Chungking military system modernized to stream-lined forms, Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell would be given the supreme command."

America has already acquired numerous air bases within Chungking territory and has succeeded halfway in placing the Chungking regime under the pressure of the U.S. air force. However, it should be understood that Roosevelt wishes to go one step farther and intends to get hold of the full command over the Chungking forces. If, now, the people in America are united inquiring into the responsibility for the defeats of the Chungking forces and in criticizing their incapacity, this does not mean that they wish merely to denounce the Chungking forces. The aim is rather to expose the reason why the Chungking army should be placed under the command of the American forces.

Was it that Chungking knew, or did not know, this true American intention? At any rate Chungking pleaded that the reason for the defeat in Kwangsi was to be ascribed to insufficient American help. Now, America's help to Chungking was from the outset determined by the Armaments Lend-Lease Budget. For the current fiscal year, this amounts to $149,600,000; and if in fact it may be less than this amount, it may however not be more than that. If this is compared with the total Armaments Lend-Lease Budget for the anti-Axis countries, amounting to $3,450,000,000, then the scale of America's help to Chungking becomes self-evident. America is offering Chungking tiny bits of help which during one year does not reach the amount of America's war expenditure for one day. And for this help, America utilizes Chungking's entire force for the operations against Japan.

Donald Nelson, former Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, who recently visited Chungking, has hinted that there is an intention to establish a War Production Board also in Chungking territory. Isn't this another red danger signal bespeaking the ambitions of America, who is planning to thoroughly dominate Chungking? Apart from Chiang Kai-shek, who is making fretful efforts to maintain his regime, the class of Chungking leaders in general, before talking about the volume of help from America who is planning to grab Chungking, should first consider historic changes which are taking place in Greater East Asia.

PLATINUM TO BE BOUGHT UP

Government Conducting Forced Purchasing Starting October 15

With a view to effecting a complete mobilization of platinum, the Government will conduct a forced purchase of the same metal as from October 15. A departmental ordinance concerning this matter was issued today by the Munitions Ministry.

The campaign for collecting platinum with the purpose of using it as a war material has been going on throughout the country since September 1 to last until November 14, achieving unexpectedly good results, but this has been on the basis of voluntary contributions.

Those who are in possession of platinum are requested to take them to the specified purchasing places on November 15, following the day of the termination of the present collection campaign. As regards the purchasing prices, those which contain more than 60 per cent of pure platinum are to be purchased at ¥36.25 per one momme plus ¥35 per one momme in consideration for artistic processing, and those which contain less than 60 per cent of pure platinum at ¥20.25 per one momme plus ¥35 per one momme in consideration for artistic processing.

Indonesians Make Vow

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 9.—Pledge to exert utmost efforts to stimulate the fighting spirit among the people for attainment of final victory hand-in-hand with the Japanese as well as for the realization of the promised independence was voiced by Oto Iskander Dinata, President of the Home Defense Support Society at a general meeting of the Society held here on October 6 at the headquarters of the Java Public Service Association.

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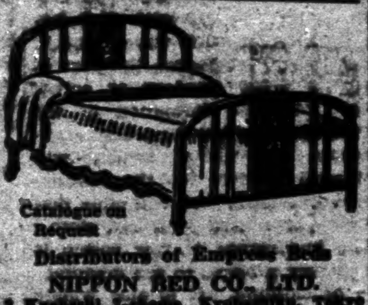

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Battalions Versus Imponderables

"God is on the side of the heaviest battalions", said Napoleon. This brilliant but cynical observation, like all other cynical remarks, may contain a large measure of truth, but it certainly is not the whole truth. For, as Bismarck pointed out with perhaps less brilliance but with greater profundity, wars are decided not only by quantitatively measureable material factors but by intangible factors as well—the so-called "imponderables".

The situation in Germany today furnishes a living example of the truth of Bismarck's statement. If heavy battalions alone decided the outcome of the war, the original expectation of the British and American leaders that the war in Europe would be over by the end of this year might well have come to pass. But the Anglo-American advance has been brought to a virtual halt and the German defense along the frontier has stiffened to such an extent that the British and American leaders are now warning their public that the war is bound to continue for a long time yet to come. This result has been brought about by the "imponderables", by the intangible factors of German spirit and morale and determination against which the heavy Anglo-American battalions are of no avail.

The unlimited strength of these "imponderables" is proved by the reports which come out of Germany, not only the reports from official quarters which may be suspected of bias, but reports of disinterested third parties. These paint a picture of Germany's spiritual strength which command only the highest admiration.

According to recent visitors, despite the fact that the greater part of Berlin has been reduced to rubble by the bombing of Anglo-American air raiders, the work of the German capital proceeds unslackened in the slightest. Undismayed by the ruin around them, government officials and workers are living in temporary barracks and carrying on their work with not a thought of leaving their posts. Street cars run with capacity loads far into the night carrying workers who continue at their jobs around the clock. War industries continue to hum in scattered, underground factories where production is kept up virtually unimpaired. Berlin is a bee-hive of industry and activity which the enemy bombing has not been able to stop from functioning. And what is true of Berlin is true of all Germany.

Not only are the Germans keeping up their work on the home front unaffected by the enemy attacks, but Germany is succeeding in putting forth new strength on the battle lines. War production is being spread to the homes where housewives can contribute their labor; unessential businesses have been drastically curtailed; schools have been suspended; workers, clerks, students, and professional men thus released by these measures are all hurrying to the front in the new divisions which have been recently organized for battle.

Not only are the Germans thus so firmly determined to keep the enemy at bay, but the leaders of the National Socialist Party are reported to be preparing to contest the enemy inch by inch with partizan forces swarming the whole countryside if the enemy should by any chance penetrate the border defenses. There will be no surrender, no collapse, no slackening of resistance as long as a single German remains free in the mountains or forests of the remotest corner of the country.

Such determination, such effort, such preparation means a strength which transcends the computation of guns and battalions. It is a strength which cannot be measured, because it is a strength which has no limit. The countries which have already collapsed like Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and the others, did so not because they had reached the limit of their material strength but because their spiritual strength was found wanting. In the case of Germany, spiritual strength exists in abundance; it is the "imponderable" against which the heaviest battalions cannot prevail.

Whatever may be the temporary exigencies of the military situation, with such imponderables on their side, the Germans can never be conquered. As long as these imponderables exist, the ideals and soul of Germany will continue to live to give new life to the Europe of the future. It is this spirit, and not the battalions, which will prevail in the end.

The Answer

It is frequently reported that the American fighting men are still asking the oft-repeated question: "What are we fighting for?" The answer is being supplied with increasing clarity by the words and actions of America's leaders. The American manipulation of puppet regimes, the announced American intention of "liquidating" Japan and Germany, the threatening American moves against the neutrals, the rapid penetration of American economic interests into the domains of America's allies as well as into virgin regions, and the clamor of various American leaders for the permanent retention of all areas now under American military occupation all indicate that the basic war aim of the United States is the domination of the world.

The young men of the American fighting services must be becoming aware that this is the answer to their question, that they are being made to fight to bring the world under American domination. But is this answer one which will prove satisfying to them?

For, after all, what will the American domination of the world mean to the young men who are fighting for it, who are being maimed and killed in the attempt to bring it into effect? What will it mean also to their folks at home?

Will they have better food, better clothing, better homes, better automobiles, better social care, bigger bank accounts, and more amusements in such a world-dominating America than they had in pre-war America? Will the domination of the world assure to the common people of America that there will be no unemployment, no insecurity, no worries? Will it mean that reconversion will be carried out smoothly with no economic chaos resulting?

Clearly, American domination of the world will not mean that the masses of the American people will benefit from it. It will not mean that their standard of living will rise higher than the level which prevailed before the war. It will not even mean a return to the "good old days" before 1941. For those who will benefit from it will be just a few—Big Business and its collaborators, the politicians. The exploitation of the newly-conquered areas cannot be done by the little man; it must necessarily be done by the government or by Big Business, and it will be Big Business and the government which will reap the bulk of the profits while the masses will have done the fighting and borne the expense of the undertaking.

The wealth sucked from the newly-conquered regions will come to America, to be sure, but it will not necessarily come to the masses of the people. Under the loosely bridled capitalistic system which prevails in America, there can be no just distribution of profits to the entire population. Under that system it is inevitable that the rich will get richer and the poor poorer. For business enterprise in America is not operated by society for the welfare of the public but by private capital, Big Business, for its own profit. Any change to be brought about in this fundamental basis of American life would involve a socialistic revolution and a shift to one or another of the economic and social systems which America is avowedly fighting to destroy. There is no evidence that such a social revolution is likely in America; or if such a revolution should take place, there would be no incentive or reason to attempt an imperialistic domination of the world.

Tools of America's capitalistic imperialism, the American soldiers and sailors are fighting to enrich Big Business. No benefit commensurate with their sacrifices and sufferings will come to them; their own happiness and security will not be enhanced. Their question, "What are we fighting for?", is being answered, but that answer will give them no satisfaction if they will but ponder over its meaning.

BURMA'S COTTON PLAN

Nation Looking Forward to Bigger Crops Each Year

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The central part of Burma through which the Irrawady River flows is suited for the cultivation of cotton. As the weather conditions in this area almost resemble those prevalent in Kolat and Udon in Thailand and the western districts of Cambodia in French Indo-China, the sowing and cultivation season here almost coincides with those in the latter territories.

Although situated in the same vast area of the south, the countries separated by the equator possess different climates. From past records it will be seen that the rainy season in Java, Sumatra and the Larger and Lesser Sundas occur through the months of March, April and May ending finally in June when the real dry season sets in whereas in Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China and the peninsula regions of southeast Asia, it extends from June to October each year. From this, therefore, it will be seen that the dry and wet seasons in the same sphere are varied. Of the principal cotton growing centers in the south, Burma takes the lead with Java, Sumatra and the Larger and Lesser Sundas following in order of importance.

The cotton areas in Burma have all this year shown excellent results, revealing certain prospects of a crop two or three times larger than last year. Reports, shown by tables of production for the different areas in the south, reveal that the greater portion of the scheduled areas in Northern Celebes have attained good results.

Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores and the other islands of the Lesser Sunda Group showed exceedingly good returns. A similar situation also, no doubt, prevails in Java and other regions where brisk buying of the harvested crop is a feature of the present situation.

Burma, the largest and best of the cotton growing areas in the south, commenced its sowing season in the latter part of May, and with the exception of the Taetomi region, which sows large varieties of late seeds, all areas in Minjan, Moniwa and Sakain have been sown as per schedule.

Burma Plans Further Increase

The Burmese Government had set down a goal for cotton production this year to increase the output. The sowing season was also marked with sufficient rainfall.

While increased cotton production remains the fundamental policy of the government, a still larger production of clothing materials comprises also an important target of this policy. Accordingly, all measures taken to obtain an all-round sufficiency of spinning factories are regarded as essential and compulsory.

All arrangements are being speedily put in this regard and the main points of the policy recently decided upon by the government in respect to her spinning industries are (1) the speeding up of the transfer from Japan to Burma of spinning and pattern spinning machines. During 1944, many were imported besides the manufacture in Burma itself of large quantities of pattern spinning machines from material obtained within the country. (2) The establishment of a two-shifts system in order to attain the fixed goal. (3) The total mobilization of all hand weaving mills in the country with each being made responsible for a certain percentage of production in order to attain a fixed yardage of cotton cloth. (4) The formation of the Burma Cotton Cloth and Yarn Distribution Association which will deal with matters for the production and smooth and equitable distribution of cotton yarn and cloth.

The importance of raw cotton is not merely confined to the manufacture of clothing. It is also widely used in the production of chemical goods and war supplies. Cotton-seed oil especially is greatly valued as a food product.

Fruits of Wisdom

Men's feelings are always purest and most glowing in the hour of meeting and of farewell; like the glaciers, which are transparent and rosy-hued only at sunrise and sunset, but throughout the day are gray and cold.—Richter.

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No one can exist in society without some specialty. Eighty years ago it was only necessary to be well dressed and amiable; to-day a man of this kind would be too much like the garcons at the cafes. —Taine.

The Bretton Woods' Plan: A Panacea?

Present-day Economic Nationalism Sure to Bring About Collapse of Monetary Scheme

By RYUSHICHI NOZAKI

The recent International Monetary Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in which the representatives of 44 anti-Axis nations participated may be said to have approved as the final draft the so-called White Paper after discussion among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, each of which asserted her own national position and interests.

Thus, while it may be said that the American economic plan has acquired a super-state, international character, it is nothing more than a sinister intrigue of the enemy. It is a foregone conclusion that this scheme at deceiving the neutral Powers by this euphemistic international conference, called as it was, at the instance of the United States will collapse with the increasing realization and reflection on the part of the neutral nations regarding its fraudulent nature. But even aside from the question of its questionable purpose, it is manifest that the proposed International Monetary Fund cannot make any contribution to the wellbeing of the signatory nations, even if one were to place himself in the position of the enemy and over-estimate its probable potentialities. If we were to put down our opinion regarding this Fund here, we would say that it is nothing but the rankest form of dollar imperialism. There is absolutely no reason to believe that the post-war economy of the signatory nations will be stabilized or saved by the establishment of this Fund.

U.S. Plan Adopted

Realizing that the stability of the value of currencies is one of the most decisive problems of post-war world economy, and maintaining that advance measures should be made, the financial authorities of the United States and Britain drafted their respective plans in April last year regarding this issue. The American plan prepared by Harry D. White, United States Under secretary of Treasury was announced as the International Monetary Fund Plan, while the British plan prepared by the famous financier and scholar, J. M. Keynes, was called the International Liquidation Alliance. These two rival schemes soon became the subject of a critical analysis the world over. None could predict which of the two would be adopted. But, in the end, it was the American plan that gained predominance. On April 23, a joint communique containing the text of the proposed International Currency Fund was announced in London, Washington and other anti-Axis centers. It was this text which incorporated the features of the American plan which was adopted, without revision, at Bretton Woods. Thus not only was the plan prepared by Undersecretary of Treasury White but it was also announced as the White Paper after the name of its author. This very fact conclusively indicates the victory of the American dollar which means, of course, American financial domination of the world.

The main purpose of the White Paper is to establish an International Monetary Fund as the organ for international monetary cooperation and to bring about the stability of the currencies of the signatory nations with gold as their basis. Of the total amount of the world monetary gold estimated at $25,200,000,000 as of September, 1939, the United States possessed $16,900,000,000 or about 65 per cent of the total supply. By January, 1941, the United States, gold stock further increased and reached the total of $22,000,000,000. Meanwhile as the production of gold has also been continued, the total amount of the world's gold supply must have therefore increased. It would be fairly accurate to say that the United States now possesses more than 80 per cent of the world's total gold stock. The United States thus is literally the greatest holder of gold and, as a result, naturally entertains the greatest concern about the future of gold. If the gold standard does not come back as some people predict and the demand for gold subsequently drops, the value of gold will slump. If the value of gold should collapse, there may be "gold public toilets" established in Europe but, before this, there will be a complete downfall of America's gold economy. The prevention and forestalling of a gold crisis by stabilizing its value, as the United States is now attempting to do under the pretext of bringing about a post-war currency stabilization by taking advantage of the prevailing state of confusion in world affairs arising from the war, must be said to be the basic condition in the stabilization of the American gold economy that forms the basis of the American dollar.

Based on the Dollar

Moreover, the currencies of the signatory countries will be required to have a gold parity as well as the circulation of a common nominal currency, the percentage and amount of gold contained in the American gold dollar as of July 1, 1944 being taken as the standard. Regardless of whether or not the proposed common nominal currency is to be called "Unitas" as some believe, the fact remain that whatever name may be given to it, it will be essentially based on the dollar. After all has been said and done, American gold economy will be stabilized by means of the gold fund and this will be tantamount to the adoption of the dollar as a medium for international settlement. For a period of one hundred years following the Napoleonic Wars, Britain held the financial domination of the world and the greater portion of the world trade had to be settled by means of the pound. London which became the central market of world finance acquired tens of million of pounds annually from foreign nations as commissions. But the economic consequences of the First World War brought about a great disturbance to the financial hegemony of Britain and her former ally, the United States, suddenly made her appearance as her formidable rival. But the great difference between a well-established firm such as Britain and the nouveau riche United States prevented America from delivering a decisive blow on Britain. While matters stood thus in a dubious state, the Second World War broke out. It is now a foregone conclusion that the real economic power of Britain will collapse as a result of the present world war. Although they are allies in arms at present, their relationship, will be quite different in the post-war economic war. The anticipated collapse of the economic power of Britain will prove a heaven-sent opportunity to the United States, and it is thus but natural that America is beginning to manifest her ambitions for the financial domination of the world. The establishment of the International Monetary Fund is a knockout blow against the pound.

Those who view matters from a formalistic standpoint may contend that the International Monetary Fund is literally an international organ and not a monopoly of the United States. But the fact of the matter is that she is the greatest financier of the Fund and, in consequence, its real director. The greatest portion of the commissions which will be paid by the signatory nations in their mutual trade and other accounts will go into the coffers of the United States. So long as the international settlement of the signatory nations is to be made by means of the dollar and the nations are thus forced to pay commission to the United States, these nations may be said to have submitted themselves under the domination of Dollar Imperialism.

No Benefits Derivable

The signatory nations may have to bear the imperialistic control by the dollar if they are to receive some benefit from the proposed financial scheme, but the tragedy of it is that they will not be in a position to get any benefits from such an arrangement. The professed aims of the International Monetary Fund are said to be the stabilization of foreign exchange through the cooperation of the signatory nations after the war and the expansion of the volume of international trade as a means of increasing employment and real income, on the part of the nations concerned. It is obvious, however, that these objects can never be realized simply by a single monetary structure. No matter when the present war ends, it is beyond question that the economy of the various nations will meet a great economic crisis and that a great depression will come in international trade.

As the first reason for this prediction may be cited the contradiction and friction of the various countries, post-war measures. Although the United States is now proposing various measures in order to facilitate the reconversion of her industries, the important fact in this connection is that the United States is not the only nation of this world. Let us remember that those countries which sent their representatives to the recent Bretton Woods Conference numbered more than 40 and that a great majority of them were neutrals. Moreover, there are other nations. All of these countries will obviously establish their own post-war plans and as in the case of the United States, will themselves adopt plans for the protection of their own interests. In time of war, nations, whether belligerents or neutrals, invariably see an expansion in their productive power because of wartime demands but this very fact contains the seeds of an inevitable international rivalry after the war. For this reason, the post-war schemes of these countries, however rational they may appear to themselves individually, will, taken as a whole, contain inconsistencies and conflicts.

Secondly, there is the problem of war debts. At the end of last June the total amount of American loans to Britain and other countries was placed at $9,600,000,000. There are also other loans extended by Britain to her allies. It is easy to imagine that if these debts are to be redeemed either in gold or in commodities instead of being cancelled altogether after the war, the conflict among the nations will be greatly intensified.

Danger of Rise in Gold Price

Thirdly, we may point to the pressure of gold. Although the world's gold currency structure will be controlled by the output of gold, there is absolutely no prospect of any increase in the world's gold production after the war. Under such circumstances, so long as the International Monetary Fund advocates the gold standard and requires the signatory nations to accumulate their own gold, an equilibrium in the supply and demand of gold will be lost and the value of gold will inevitably rise. The soaring of the value of gold will mean an unjustifiable price deflation which will further intensify the internal discrepancies and conflict of international economy. No matter whether these three foregoing factors occur simultaneously or separately, it is inevitable that world economy will come up against a titanic crisis.

True, the International Monetary Fund has as its subsidiary organ the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Bank. This banking institution is expected to supply long-term capital to the countries such as France and Poland which have been laid desolate by the destruction and fire of war so that they may undertake this reconstruction work and give new impetus and stimulation to their productive power. But to prevent the inevitable post-war economic crisis by such a scheme will be like stopping a raging hurricane by human hands. World economy after the close of the Second World War will not be markedly different from that of the First World War.

There will be no nation, whether signatory or otherwise, which will not eventually turn to the policy of higher tariffs and exchange devaluation to cope with foreign competition and its internal economic crisis, no matter how self-confident it may be regarding its post-war measures and no matter what the avowed promises of mutual cooperation may be.

It is true that the International Monetary Fund does not intend to nail down exchange rates in order to stabilize foreign exchange. On the contrary, the gold parity of each nation upon its participation in the Fund is decided at a conference. However, in case one nation's payments to others have become greatly increased due to import excess or some other cause and its exchange rates thus have lost their stability, this organ advances capital to such a nation out of its fund of $8,000,000,000 which has been paid in by the signatories in order to assist it in recovering its normalcy. Moreover, when a nation finds it necessary to devaluate its exchange rate because of some economic, political or social circumstance, it may make such an application to the Fund as devaluation to the limit of ten per cent allowed if approved at a conference.

The foregoing provision may appear to the unwary as a measure of preparedness against an economic crisis. However, the utter inefficacy of such a provision is apparent to any one if he remembers the intense international rivalry in the devaluation of exchange rates during the period of more than ten years after the close of World War I. Moreover, there is reason to believe that a mere devaluation of ten per cent will not be sufficient for the stabilization of a nation's economy or industry. Further, if the Fund should insist on enforcing its policy for the stabilization of exchange rates, the signatory nations will have to raise their tariff rates as a weapon against other nations, whether they like it or not. It is obvious that such a step will bring about depression in international trade just as would the devaluation of exchange rates.

Defects Recognized Even in U.S.

There are some within the enemy camp who are appreciative of the above defect in the Fund scheme and who have been criticizing it. One of them is the Governor of the Chase National Bank of New York whose views may be summarized as follows: "The foremost economic problem after the war will be the abolition of the tariff wall. The United States should not swallow in toto the decisions arrived at at Bretton Woods. She should lose no time in opening negotiations with Britain and her Dominions and colonies regarding tariffs and trade preference, subsidies, bulk purchases and local currency adjustments within the British Commonwealth. Only by securing success in these negotiations can the United States stand on an equal footing with Britain and her possessions. Only after the abolition of the tariff wall, can the stabilization of the dollar, pound and other currencies of the world be possible, and financial assistance become possible." This view has been well received for its realistic practicality in certain quarters in the United States. But the question is; Can America herself abolish her own tariff wall? Britain may consent to the abolition of tariffs but such a measure, when actually proposed, will meet the violent opposition of American industrialists. Needless to state, it is the United States that has the highest tariff wall in the world. She was the very first to raise her tariff rates after the close of World War I. It was also the United States which disturbed world trade by raising the tariff wall against imports. In conclusion, it may be said that aside from the attitude of the United States, the futility of such an international conference is best proved by the debacle of the World Economic Conference of 1933.

Roosevelt or Dewey?

Consideration of All Factors Leads to Conclusion That Margin of Advantage Lies on Roosevelt's Side

By KAZUO KAWAI
(From Contemporary Japan)

II

In opposition to this Republican philosophy, the philosophy of the Democratic Party is exemplified by its New Deal program. It is based on the assumption that the era of private initiative is over; that private business demonstrated its inability to assure prosperity by its helplessness in the great depression of 1929; that private business has been utterly incapable of coping with mass unemployment, idle capital, surplus commodities, and financial instability. Only a thorough-going planned economy under strict governmental direction operated through an all-pervading bureaucracy can hold out any promise for American prosperity under the complex conditions of the modern world, the New Dealers claim. This, they declare, is the progressive and liberal point of view.

Neither side talks very much about its past record, for on this score both sides are extremely vulnerable. The Republicans cannot escape from the damaging fact that private enterprise broke down completely in the depression of 1929 and that the Republican Party was utterly incapable of doing anything about it. On the other hand, enthusiastically as the New Deal was originally welcomed as a life-saving panacea, it failed to bring the millenium which its advocates had led the public to expect from it. In fact, although it is to be doubted whether private initiative could have done any better or have accomplished anything even remotely as well, the New Deal's failure to remove the lingering and chronic character of the depression furnished grounds for the increasing complaints that the New Deal had failed to attain its avowed object of restoring the economic and social health of the American nation. Whatever recovery American economy experienced in recent years could be attributed, not to the efficacy of the New Deal, but to the artificial shot-in-the-arm given to American industry by the abnormal rearmament program and finally by the war itself. Meanwhile, the ubiquitous attempts of the Roosevelt Administration to regulate every phase of American life soon became irksome to the American people, and the New Deal became increasingly unpopular. The Democratic Party is therefore now doing everything possible to hide its New Deal history and to point to its more recent record as a wartime Administration, while the Republican Party is trying to focus public attention upon what it will do in the future.

Economic Crisis Looms

In the background looms the specter of the economic crisis which is bound to come with the end of the war. Today the United States is enjoying a bonanza boom as the result of the abnormal profits from her vastly expanded war industries. But with the end of the war, there will be no further need for this bloated productive power, and under normal peacetime conditions there will be no conceivable market adequate to absorb the products of the vast productive machinery which has been built up. And at precisely the moment when the war industries will be forced to close down, throwing their millions of workers into unemployment, demobilization of the armed forces will add several other millions to the ranks of the unemployed.

In order to win the favor of the voters, both parties are claiming that they possess the miraculous secret of converting the war industries into profitable peacetime industries without running the gamut of large-scale unemployment, of deflation of capital investments or of any lowering of the artificially high so-called "American" standard of living. Both claim that they can guarantee enough jobs, sufficient pay, and enough business profits to enable the American people to sit in the lap of luxury. The secret, say the Republicans, is to give free rein to private initiative. The secret, say the Democrats, lies in government-controlled planned economy.

Fantastically unreal as this issue has come to be, projected thus into the hypothetical future and surrounded by impossible assumptions, it does not alter the fact that this constitutes the hardest-fought sector of the present campaign. As to the relative strength of the two contenders, the situation is not altogether clear. A few years ago when the Republicans stood so discredited as the result of their supposed responsibility for the 1929 depression, they would have been laughed out of court. Their overwhelming defeats in the presidential elections of 1932, 1936, 1940 demonstrate how little confidence the electorate reposed in the Republican creed. But today, the unprecedented expansion of private industry under the stimulus of wartime demands has served to resuscitate the self-confidence of the Republican backers of private business. For with the power which has come flowing back to the business elements through the profits of the wartime boom the Republicans have cast off their depression-period humiliation, and conveniently blind to the fact that the present power of the private industrialists has come to them gratuitously through the exigency of war, the Republicans choose to interpret it as evidence of the soundness of their faith in the incomparable ability of private enterprise.

Hence they claim that free, private, competitive enterprise is the way of doing business which has brought the world's highest standard of living to America, and when peace comes, free enterprise can do it again if only the Democratic bureaucrats will abdicate and leave a clear field to the private industrialists. This claim may now seem plausible enough to give the Democrats serious trouble.

No Unanimity

The Republicans are handicapped, however, by the fact that there is no unanimity within their own ranks as to the degree to which they should push their contentions. John Bricker, the vice-presidential candidate, represents the orthodox element which would willingly carry the laissezfaire doctrine to its ultimate logical conclusion. But there is a liberal, reformist element in the Party, represented by such men as Willkie and Stassen, who are distinctly attracted by many aspects of the Democrats' program. Although this element has failed to secure a key position in the high councils of the Republican Party, it is an element which cannot be ignored. Dewey represents a middle-of-the-road compromise between the orthodox and the reform elements of the Party. Knowing that such diverse elements exist within his own ranks, Dewey cannot carry the fight to the enemy with as much conviction as he otherwise might. He must try to avoid offending either extreme, and although he may feel sure of the orthodox elements because they have nowhere else to turn, there is always the danger that the extreme fringe of the reform element may desert to the Democratic side.

The Democrats are likewise handicapped by a minority within the Party which dislikes Roosevelt personally and which dissents violently though vainly against the New Deal philosophy. The most articulate of the opposition springs from the Southern States where the dominant political elements are controlled by the plantation oligarchy and its related interests. Roosevelt's New Deal, because it is slanted to appeal to the urban radicals and the small-scale farmers, appears as an alarming heresy to the large-scale agricultural oligarchy of the South, while even Roosevelt's timid and half-hearted gestures toward currying the Negro vote have been enough to infuriate the militantly race-prejudiced Southerners.

But whatever the complaints of the Southerners, inexorable, historical tradition will cause the Solid South to vote for the Democratic candidate— even for a man so personally objectionable to the South as Roosevelt. The main internal danger to the Democratic Party comes therefore, from the less vociferous but more fickle elements in the North like the small business men and the small-scale farmers whose support of Roosevelt has never been as secure as that of the laboring class and the pseudo-intellectual radicals. The growing strength of the anti-New Deal sentiment and the revived vitality of the Republican Party may well throw these lukewarm elements to the Republican side.

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Even as Light, from the one great Sun,
Shineth to all men's eyes,
But remaineth for ever unmarred by the dimness which blurreth those eyes:

So also the Spirit of God,
Indwelling all life,
Standeth apart and secure from the manifold evils in man,